

be continued until changed or modified by competent authority, and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The undersigned, hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundary of New Mexico from further allegiance to the Republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered as good citizens, and receive protection. Those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the U. States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly. Don Manuel Armijo, the late Governor of this department has fled from it. The undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as Governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the Capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22nd day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of the Independence of the United States.

By the Governor,

S. W. KEARNEY, Brig. Gen.

The following disagreeable article appears in the *Intelligencer* of this morning:

"OFFER OF MEDIATION.—Our readers will perceive, by a reference to the extracts which we give in another column from a debate in the British House of Commons, the gratifying fact that the British government has instructed its minister here to offer to our government the mediation of Great Britain to settle the existing difficulties between this country and the republic of Mexico.

"As the war with Mexico was begun without any adequate cause, and is continued without any adequate object, we believe that the whole country (all the paying party of it, at least) will rejoice at ANY INTERVENTION which shall bring it to an early and reputable end."

With what purpose is it that the *National Intelligencer* seeks to disgust all the patriotic feeling of the land? Why is it that day after day, and month after month, that Journal continues to seize every occasion for manifesting its foreign predilections? Is it not enough that in every controversy with a foreign power, the *Intelligencer* takes sides against its own government and country? Is it not enough that that journal went for France, when General Jackson had a controversy with England, in our recent controversy with England, and now for Mexico (Heaven save the mark!) in our war with that power?

To what end, in addition to all this nefarious course of public action, does the *Intelligencer* now clamor out for ANY INTERVENTION on the part of England, which shall "settle our difficulties" with Mexico? If the *Intelligencer* be the avowed organ, here at Washington, of the English government, or of foreign governments in general—if it has wholly forgotten that it was once an American journal—why has it not the decorum or the prudence, at least, to veil and shroud from the abhorring gaze of the public eye, the turpitude of such a position? Instead of this, it flaunts its foreign sympathies and feelings before the people. Its motto is, "any intervention" on the part of England, rather than that the American government and people should manage their own affairs. If we know anything of the spirit of our countrymen, this infamous conduct will concentrate upon itself the universal contempt and odium which it so richly deserves.

Why does the *Intelligencer* "remember to forget" that we have ourselves offered negotiation to Mexico; and, therefore, that independently of all other reasons, any mediation on the part of any foreign nation, was unnecessary?

Late from Mexico.

The boats up on Sunday from New Orleans brought little of interest from the scene of war. In the Delta of the 21 we find a few items of intelligence from the squadron off Vera Cruz. The U. S. revenue cutter Van Buren, Capt. Randolph, from Point Anton Lizardo, which place she left on the 15th ult., arrived at the Southwest Pass on the 24th ult., bringing the following intelligence:

"The blockading squadron off Vera Cruz was composed of the frigate *Cunbarland*—ships of war *St. Mary's*, *John Adams*, and store-ship *Relief*—brigs *Porpoise* and *Somers*—schooner *Fleet*, and revenue cutters *McLure* and *Forward*, and three gun-boats. There were also the British frigate *Bulwark*, French brig *Juanita*—also the British Mail steamer.

The sloop of war *John Adams* and store-ship *Relief* were to sail for Pensacola in a few days, on account of sickness on board, and to procure a fresh supply of provisions.

A Mexican schooner, loaded with corn, was taken about the 1st ult. in attempting to run a blockade.

Captain Carpenter, officers and crew of the brig *Truxton*, arrived in Vera Cruz on the 14th ult.

A mutiny on board the *St. Mary's* had been tried by a court martial, and found guilty of striking Lieut. Taylor, who had reported him to the Captain for misconduct. He was condemned to be hung on the 10th, the day the *Van Buren* sailed.

Com. Conner had approved the sentence, and ordered all work suspended on board the vessels of the squadron on the day of execution, in order that the event might have its full weight and influence on the men.

Com. Webster, of the revenue service,

came passenger in the *Van Buren* to the Belize.

A correspondent of the *Delta*, writing of Vera Cruz, under date of September 10th, says:

A flag of truce came off to the *John Adams*, a few evenings ago, bearing proposals from Gen. —, to deliver the *Truxton* officers and crew over to Commodore Conner on parole. We expect them every hour, and presume they will return to the United States immediately in the store-ship *Relief*, or sloop *John Adams*.

Santa Anna delayed his movement too long and is now viewed with extreme coldness by many of his former friends. I believe he is yet at Puebla, not feeling sufficiently strong to make a demonstration on the capital. He stands ready to give the people any quantity or kind of pledges, which he will redeem or not, according as expediency may dictate.

There is but little doubt that Salas has an army in the field, of 8,000 troops. Few of them, I think, will ever pass San Luis Potosi.

JOLIET SIGNAL.

JOLIET, ILL.

Tuesday, October 23, 1846.

Protecting Agricultural Interests.

It is a fact, certainly worthy of note, that notwithstanding the numerous arguments, which are daily made by the protectionists in favor of the late tariff, and its benign influence upon the manufacturing interests of the country, that we scarcely ever hear a single word upon the disastrous effect of its influence upon the agriculturists. Although the number engaged in agriculture are, by far, the most numerous class of the population of the United States, still they are overlooked by the whigs in their efforts to confer benefit upon a few wealthy manufacturing corporations. The inmates of the humble dwellings on our prairies, were taxed with enormous duties under that tariff, to swell the already mammoth fortunes of the manufacturers, without being consoled by these whig sympathizers.

The wise scheme of the protectionists to raise manufacturers enough to consume all the agricultural productions of this extensive country, are too ridiculous and complicated to merit a serious investigation. But for the purpose of showing the utter absurdity of the arguments of the whigs in favor of creating a home market, we will briefly refer to some of the calculations made in the *Saratoga Sentinel*. It is estimated that there are now fourteen times as many persons engaged in the cultivation of the soil as in all other pursuits. In 1839 there were engaged in the manufacture of iron, hardware and cutlery, woollens, cottons, &c., 129,000 persons; allowing that each one of these would consume six bushels of wheat, and six of corn or rye, which certainly is a large estimate, and that they would consume in the aggregate, 1,548,000 bushels. In the same year 481,005,814 bushels were raised in the middle States alone, which would leave after taking out the above estimate to feed the manufacturers, about four hundred and seventy-seven millions of bushels still on the hands of the producers. Taking these estimates into consideration, we would ask the protectionists how they expect to provide a home market for such vast surplus agricultural productions.

THE BATTLE.—By referring to another column, it will be seen that our gallant army has again been engaged in deadly conflict with the Mexicans, and have again come off victorious. When the disadvantages under which our army were compelled to commence the attack are considered, the battle of September is equally brilliant with those of May. Our officers and men distinguished themselves nobly, and have in this engagement added fresh laurels to those already won. Our loss truly is large, probably much larger than that of the Mexicans; as they fought under the cover of their entrenchments.

NEW YORK.—It was agreed by a vote of 63 to 37 in the convention, that the word *white* citizen should not be stricken out of the constitution. They concluded to leave the section as it now stands, which requires that colored persons must be in possession of a freehold of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars before they are entitled to the right of suffrage.

THE WEAVER OF THE WEST.—It is estimated that the value of the receipts of western produce in New Orleans during the last year ending the first of January, amounted to the sum of \$71,193,431. The value of cotton alone, being a little less than thirty-five millions of dollars; tobacco, about four and half millions; sugar, one and a quarter millions; lard, near two millions; pork and bacon near five millions.

A silver mine has been discovered in Dubois county, Indiana, and it is said that a number of gentlemen are preparing to work it.

FREE TRADE.—It cannot be denied that a strong current is speedily setting against all principles which impose restrictions upon commerce. Great Britain within the past year has abolished her corn laws—Belgium and France have formed a liberal commercial intercourse—the tariff of the United States has been essentially modified by the last Congress, while Naples and the Pope have made large advances in the same direction.

SHIP CANAL.—The government of Great Britain is considering the project of construction a canal around the falls of St. Mary, thereby opening a communication for vessels of the largest class with Lake Superior. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$250,000. A survey is in progress of the route, which is about two miles in length.

It is stated that the two oceans are to be forthwith united by steam hands, over the Isthmus of Panama. The treaties it is said have already been made, and signed, and contract entered into for the construction of a railroad by an English and French company.

WISCONSIN.—The democrats have carried the Territory by large majority, in the election of delegates to the Convention, which is to assemble for the formation of a State constitution.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—It is with regret that we announce a most painful accident, happened in Morris, Ill. on the 14th inst. to E. H. Little Esq., who formerly resided in this place. Mr. Little it appears was on horse back, and in the act of raising a gun from the ground it went off, and the whole charge lodged in his shoulder, wounding him so that there are but slight hopes of his recovery. Mr. L. by his urbanity, and close application to his professional studies, had endeared himself to many of the citizens of this place, who will sympathize with his relatives in this sad misfortune.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.—We learn that another accident happened at Morris, on the 15th inst. Mr. P. A. Claypool, the Assessor & Treasurer of Grundy Co., was killed by a kick from his own horse. In the death of Mr. Claypool the community has sustained the loss of one of its best citizens. He left a wife and several small children to mourn his death.

FIRE.—Vicksburg has been visited by a destructive fire recently. One whole square was consumed.

IOWA.—The Democratic convention of this State have nominated Ansel Briggs for Governor; and S. C. Hastings and Shepard Leffler as their candidates for Congress. Iowa is true to the principles of the Democratic party, and therefore, these gentlemen are certain of an election.

SHOCKING.—A man named Edward O'Neill, who resided in Overton county, Tennessee, while intoxicated on the 19th ult., murdered his wife and five children, set his house on fire, and then committed suicide, falling on the pile of the murdered victims. A daughter of sixteen escaped.

We learn that the whigs have re-nominated the Hon. John Q. Adams, as a candidate for Congress. He has already been in public service for a term of some sixty years.

We would call the attention of the public, and more particularly those who intend to teach the ensuing winter, to the notice of Mr. A. McLutosh, who opens his school next Monday. He has just returned from the "Teacher's Institute," held in Chicago last week, under the supervision of Mr. Town, one of the most prominent educationists in New York, assisted by Mr. Phelps of the Albany Normal School, and Mr. Pierce, author of the grammar by that name.

From a knowledge of Mr. McLutosh's competency, and experience in teaching, we advise all who can attend for two or three weeks, if not for a longer period. Teachers should become acquainted with the most improved system of teaching and conducting schools. Improvement marks everything else—and why not teaching?

ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Bravo of New Orleans, it is said has made arrangements for the extension of this rapid and important method of communication, from New Orleans to Philadelphia. His efforts have been highly successful, and under his energetic management it is expected that a few months will suffice to complete the line. It extends from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, to New Orleans.

This line will comprise two companies, one extending from Philadelphia to St. Louis, and the other, formed by Mr. Bravo, from St. Louis to New Orleans.

FROM THE ARMY.

Glorious Victory!

Capitulation of Monterey.

The following important news is from the New Orleans Picayune, of the 4th inst.

The steamship *James L. Day*, Capt. Wood, arrived from Brazos Santiago about 1 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that Monterey has capitulated, after three days of desperate fighting. Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of Gen. Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ult. Col. Kinney and one other gentleman accompanied him from Monterey. Col. Kinney kindly took charge of packages of letters for us, and brought them to Camargo and there delivered them to his companion, by whom they were faithfully delivered. We shall not forget the service.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles. The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

All of our readers will delight to hear that the Louisiana boys did honor to the State, we knew they would.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at five hundred or over, of whom three hundred were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

Hasty Memoranda of the operations of the American Army before Monterey, Mexico, from the 19th to the 24th Sept.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey, with a force of about 600 men, and after reconnoitering the city at about 1500 or 1600 yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, 3 miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissance of the city batteries and commanding heights. On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain to Saltillo road beyond the west of the town and to storm the heights above the Bishops Palace, which vital points the enemy appears to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th short of the intended position. On the morning of the 21st he continued his route and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by artillery from the heights; he repulsed them with loss and finally encamped, covering the passage of Saltillo road. It was here discovered, that besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace.

On this same morning, [the 21st] the 1st Division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the Volunteer Division under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a diversion to the left of the town in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24 pound howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine 1400 yards distant from the Cathedral fort or citadel, and were supported by the 4th regiment of Infantry. At 8 A. M. on the 31st the order was given for this battery to open upon the citadel and town, and immediately after the 1st Division, with the 31 and 4th Infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoiter and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the city, and should prospect of success offer to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield, Engineer, Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer and Maj. Kinney Q. M. to the Texas Division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citadel and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets and house-tops of the city. The rear of the 1st battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of the troops through the gorge of the works killed or dislodged the artillery and infantry from it, and the building occupied by infantry immediately in its rear. The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and 1st Ohio regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the 1st battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day. The 31st and 1st Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion, remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Captain Ridgely's battery.

Two 12 pounders, one 4 pounder, and 1 howitzer, were captured in this fort, three officers and some 20 or 30 men taken prisoners. One of the 12 pound

ers were served against the 2d fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Capt. Ridgely. The storming parties of Gen. Worth's Division also captured two nine pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed—and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace both were carried by the command under Capt. Vinton, 3d Artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defence in the city. On the evening of 22nd, Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts by Gen. Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all his defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the streets to reconnoiter, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy, these were soon supported by Col. Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's Light Battery and the 3d Infantry; the enemy's fire was constant and unintermitted from the streets, house tops, barricades, &c. in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city—this engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza. The advantage thus gained, it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the Cathedral fort or Citadel. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city; towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the Cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza—thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th, a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor, from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant;—at the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia—12 M. was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M., the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city made on either side and refused at half past 4 P. M., Gen. Taylor arose and saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers—at the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the re-commencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Ampudia, to inform the American General that to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had after consultation with his General officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:—

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the Cavalry and Infantry should be allowed to march out with their side arms and accoutrements.

That the artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty one rounds of ammunition.

That all other provisions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican Army, should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral, Fort or Citadel, should be evacuated at 10 A. M., next day (25th) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when bailed down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican army.

KILLED.—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineer; Lt. Terrett, 1st Infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris 31 do.; Capt. Fields, 31 do.; Major Barbour, 31 do.; Lieut. Irwin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlett, 3d do.; Lieut.

Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woode, 4th do.; Capt. McKavert, 8th do.; Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion, Capt. Battem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putman, 1st do.; a Lieutenant in a German Company.

WOUNDED.—Major. Lear, 3d Infantry, severely; Capt. Bainbridge, 3d do, very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do.; severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Major Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Oainwright, 8th do., slightly; Lieut. Rosser, 5th do.; slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do.; slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, volunteer division, slightly; Colonel Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Colonel McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely; Major Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers, Lieut. Allen, do do; Lieut. Scudder, do do; Lieut. Lieut. Nixon, do do; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally wounded since died.

CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Sept. 24, 1846.

On the 21st, 22d and 23d there was some hard fighting here, and many poor fellows have suffered by it. But I think it may safely be said that the town is in Gen. Taylor's power.

The place was much more strongly fortified than Gen. Taylor had any idea of, and the Mexicans defended their works with skill and determination.

This morning Col. Moreno, the Adj. General of the Mexican Army, came into camp with a proposition from Gen. Ampudia to evacuate the town, he and his army to march out in the interior. This Gen. Taylor declined, and insisted upon Ampudia and his officers becoming prisoners of war, the men to be disbanded and dispersed with a stipulation not to serve against us during the war, the Gen. and officers to remain in custody until disposed of by our order of Government. The parties have been negotiating all day, and if they do not agree there will be some hard fighting, as the place cannot hold out long. Although we gain the place and victory, it has cost us dear.

The carnage on our side is great, and probably more so than that of the Mexicans. As that we do not know, as they fought under cover all the time. Gen. Worth has distinguished himself as a gallant soldier and skillful commander.

Gen. Taylor gave him a fair chance, and he has nobly availed himself of it. His division, with Hay's regiment of Texan Volunteers have gained more ground and carried more points than all the rest of the army, and with very little loss; up to yesterday, 6 P. M., it is only five killed and twenty eight wounded. The loss on our side will not be less than five hundred wounded and prisoners.

BRAZOS SANTIGO, Sept. 25, 1846.

Gen. Taylor's Army arrived before Monterey on the 19th, and found the enemy occupying the place in force. Our army commenced the attack on the morning of the 24th, Gen. Ampudia offered to capitulate, which was granted by Gen. Taylor.

Seven days were allowed to the Mexicans evacuate and an armistice of eight weeks. The troops of neither army are to pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

Gen. Ampudia acknowledged 7,000 as the number of his troops but it probably amounted to fully 11,000. Our loss is severe. The 1st, 31 and 4th Infantry suffered, with the Tennessee Volunteers on the 21st, under the eye of Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor escaped unhurt, but was greatly exposed, his horse was wounded.

Our killed and wounded will amount to 500.

Gen. Worth with his battalion and Hay's command had an action some distance this side of Monterey with a considerable Mexican force and dispersed them in a short time. Col. Hays killed a lieutenant colonel of the Mexican Army single handed.

How many were killed or wounded in this action I did not learn.

Some volunteers on their way from Mier to join the Army were attacked by a large body of Mexican troops and killed and shockingly mutilated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1846.

To the editor of the Union.

Gen. Kearney's movements on Santa Fe exhibit in a striking light the importance of vigor in our military operations. In fifty days, an army is marched nearly nine hundred miles, over a desert country without food for man or beast, and before the enemy could have time to concentrate his forces an important city, the capital of a province of 80,000 souls, and the key to northern Mexico is captured without firing a gun. It seems as only yesterday that General Kearney left Fort Leavenworth amidst the forebodings of those who best knew the difficulties of his expedition, and to-day the news "overcomes us like a summer cloud," that our stars look down in triumph—a triumph undimmed by a drop of blood—on the chief town of northern Mexico, and that already our conquering eagles are on the wing for California. This is the true policy—vigor, vigor. As was said of old with the orator, so with the soldier in this war—action, action, action.

FINE WOOL.—Upwards of sixty thousand pounds of Saxony wool have recently been purchased in this state by an eastern manufacturer, at 62 1/2 cents per pound. This, we believe, says the *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the fact, is the highest price that has been paid this season, and the wool is said to be equal to any raised in this country. An article of similar character could not be imported for less than \$1 per pound.—*Buffalo Pilot*